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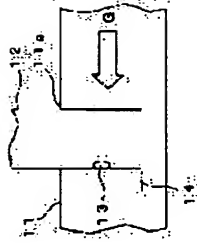
(54) UREA WATER EVAPORATOR OF NITROGEN OXIDE REMOVAL APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent corrosion and damages to a pipe and excel the response of nitrogen removal reaction by installing a plate for preventing dripping of urea water in the bottom face part of an evaporator and depositing the urea water on the plate.

SOLUTION: In the evaporator 12, an opening part 13 formed in a side wall of an evaporator vessel 12a is fixed in an opening part 11a of a pipe 11 for a waste gas while being kept facing on the downstream side of a waste gas, so that the evaporator 12 can be installed in the pipe 11 for the waste gas. The plate 14 for preventing dripping of urea water is formed in the bottom face part of the evaporator vessel 12a, and therefore, when urea water as a reducing agent, from the evaporator vessel 12a is jetted out through the opening part 13, the urea water is not deposited on the pipe 11 but deposited on the plate 14 for preventing dripping.

実開の目的は、尿素水が滴下し、配管の腐食を防止することにある。



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] With the heat which arranges a carburetor container, prepares the liquid transport piping and water piping which pour in urea water and water from the method of the outside of piping into a carburetor container, and is supplied from exhaust gas in piping for which exhaust gas circulates in the denitrification plant it was made to contact for a denitrification catalyst after discharging ammonia in piping and mixing ammonia and exhaust gas from the ammonia spraying nozzle which disassembled the urea into the ammonia as a reducing agent, and was prepared in the carburetor container The urea water carburetor of the denitrification plant characterized by preparing the member for urea water safety catches which receives the urea water which flowed out of the ammonia spraying nozzle in the bottom surface part of said carburetor container.

[Claim 2] The urea water carburetor of a denitrification plant with which said member for urea water safety catches is characterized by separating fixed spacing from the bottom surface part of a carburetor container, and attaching it as conduction of exhaust gas is not barred in said urea water carburetor according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the urea water carburetor for pouring in the ammonia used as a reducing agent into exhaust gas with respect to the denitrification plant which removes the nitrogen oxides (NOx) contained in the exhaust gas from an internal combustion engine (the following, diesel power plant) etc. using a catalyst and a reducing agent.

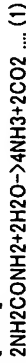
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] NOx processing techniques, such as exhaust gas, are needed in various fields from the former, and it is put in practical use as a stack-gas-denitration technique as a general art. This stack-gas-denitration technique is divided roughly into dry process and a wet method. In current, the selective catalytic reduction process which is one of the dry process precedes technically, and attracts attention as the leading denitrification approach.

[0003] Drawing 3 shows the block diagram of the general denitrification plant for exhaust gas. In drawing 3, a sign 11 is piping (piping for exhaust gas is called hereafter) containing NOx discharged from a diesel power plant etc. for exhaust gas (the sign G in drawing 3), and the denitrification catalyst 32 is arranged in the center section in the piping 11 for exhaust gas. A sign 12 is a carburetor for evaporating a reducing agent (urea water or aqueous ammonia), and is arranged in the location before exhaust gas G in the piping 11 for exhaust gas passes the denitrification catalyst 32. A sign 31 shows piping for supplying a reducing agent to said carburetor 12. In addition, the void arrow head in drawing 3 shows the flow of the exhaust gas G after exhaust gas G and purification, and a black omission arrow head shows the flow of the evaporated reducing agent (ammonia obtained by carrying out the hydrolysis reaction of the case of urea water).

[0004] In the denitrification plant constituted as mentioned above, if the temperature in a carburetor 12 is kept at 90 degrees C - 100 degrees C and urea water (2NH₂CONH₂) is poured into this carburetor 12, urea water will carry out a hydrolysis reaction efficiently with the temperature in a carburetor 12, and ammonia will be generated. The hydrolysis reaction formula at this time is shown in a degree type.

[0005]



After mixing the ammonia generated in said carburetor 12, and exhaust gas G discharged by the internal combustion engine, it introduces to the reaction vessel which is not illustrated. It fills up with the zeolite catalyst kept at about 300 degrees C or more in this reaction vessel, and the reduction reaction using this catalyst decomposes NOx in exhaust gas into harmless nitrogen (N₂) and a harmless steam (H₂O). The reduction reaction formula at this time is shown in a degree type.

[0006]



Ammonia, a hydrocarbon, and a carbon monoxide are used as a reducing agent, and even if oxygen lives together, in order to remove NOx alternatively, if especially ammonia is used for removal of NOx contained in exhaust gas, such as a diesel power plant, as for the reaction of

this (2) type, it is effective.

[0007] There is a method of hydrolyzing to ammonia with a carburetor and pouring in the approach and urea water which spray aqueous ammonia directly as an approach of pouring in the reducing agent. The latter approach installs a carburetor into exhaust gas piping from a diesel power plant, with the exhaust gas temperature, makes urea water hydrolyze and sprays ammonia into exhaust gas. The carburetor shows the outline block diagram in the carburetor used for the denitrification plant shown in drawing 3, as shown in drawing 4. In drawing 4, sign 12a is a carburetor container and the aperture 13 (ammonia jet hole) is formed in the side attachment wall of this carburetor container 12a. It is filled up with the packing 41 which has the effectiveness of a zeolite in the interior of said carburetor container 12a as a pyrolysis accelerator. A sign 44 is the lid of carburetor container 12a, it is in the condition which turned to the downstream of exhaust gas the aperture 13 formed in carburetor container 12a, and carburetor container 12a is installed into the piping 11 for exhaust gas by fixing this lid 44 to the flange 43 formed in opening 11a of the piping 11 for exhaust gas with conclusion means, such as a bolt and a nut.

[0008] Although urea water is poured in into carburetor container 12a through urea water piping 31a, since crystallization which originates in evaporation of moisture as a description of urea water, and compound generating at about 120 degrees C or more are produced, urea water piping 31a will be got blocked. In order to prevent this, cooling water is flowed so that it may consider as the double pipe structure which prepared cooling-water-piping 31b which became independent on the outside of urea water piping 31a and temperature of carburetor container 12a may always be made into 100 degrees C or less. For this reason, it is open about the cooling water solenoid valve which is not illustrated so that it may act as the monitor of the temperature inside carburetor container 12a (temperature of urea water), it may measure using a thermocouple 42 and the temperature of the urea water inside a carburetor may always become 90 degrees C - 100 degrees C. - It is made to shut and a circulating water flow is controlled.

[0009] As mentioned above, there is JP, 10-244131A in the conventional technique of the denitrification plant which has a carburetor container.

[0010]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If the reducing agent (urea water is called hereafter) mentioned above is heated at about 90-100 degrees C, it will hydrolyze efficiently and ammonia will generate urea water. For this reason, a carburetor is installed into exhaust gas piping and a temperature up is carried out with the heat of exhaust gas. In order to control the temperature of this carburetor at about 90-100 degrees C, cooling water is used and the temperature of a carburetor is adjusted. The injection rate of urea water is proportional to a generator load, and since it changes, the flow rate of cooling water is also changed. Moreover, when stopping a denitrification plant, in order to prevent that urea water solidifies, it is the device which washes urea water piping 31a with wash water.

[0011] Although hydrolysis of urea water is performed inside the carburetor at this time, since cooling water is poured in, some urea water blows off from an aperture 13, and it is evaporated there, however - above - fluctuation of a load - a urea - the urea which blew off from the aperture 13 of a carburetor when amount of water and a circulating water flow were changed, or when wash water was poured in - it is possible that amount of water has increased. In such a case, there is a possibility that the following problem may arise.

[0012] It hydrolyzes gradually with the heat of piping and the urea water which gushing urea water will adhere to piping and adhered serves as ammonia. However, corrosion progresses with the ammonia evaporated since the quality of the material of piping was iron, and when the worst, a hole will usually open for piping. Since ammonia is powerful toxic gas, when it leaks from piping, it will have a bad influence on the body.

[0013] Moreover, although it becomes possible to prevent the corrosion by ammonia by changing the quality of the material of exhaust gas piping into corrosion resistance high stainless steel etc., actual piping also has large things, such as 1000A, and produces cost-difficulty.

[0014] Furthermore, in order that evaporation of the part may be overdue because the urea water which blew off accumulates, there is a fault to which the responsibility of a denitrification

reaction also worsens.

[0015] It becomes a big problem, when problems, such as an engine shutdown, occur, for example, it is generating electricity in emergencies, such as a hospital, if the urea water which blew off reaches even internal combustion engines, such as a diesel power plant, further again. Even if it does not reach an engine shutdown, engine maintenance is needed for resuming a generation of electrical energy again.

[0016] When it accomplishes based on said technical problem and urea water blows off from an aperture, form the plate for safety catches in the bottom surface part of a carburetor container, it is made for urea water not to adhere to piping, and this invention prevents the corrosion of piping, and is to offer the urea water carburetor of the denitrification plant which made responsibility of a denitrification reaction good.

[0017]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to aim at solution of said technical problem, this invention the 1st invention With the heat which arranges a carburetor container, prepares the liquid transport piping and water piping which pour in urea water and water from the method of the outside of piping into a carburetor container, and is supplied from exhaust gas in piping for which exhaust gas circulates in the denitrification plant it was made to contact for a denitrification catalyst after discharging ammonia in piping and mixing ammonia and exhaust gas from the ammonia spraying nozzle which disassembled the urea into the ammonia as a reducing agent, and was prepared in the carburetor container. It is characterized by preparing the member for urea water safety catches which receives the urea water which flowed out of the ammonia spraying nozzle in the bottom surface part of said carburetor container.

[0018] The 2nd invention is characterized by separating fixed spacing from the bottom surface part of a carburetor container, and attaching it, as said member for urea water safety catches does not bar the conduction of exhaust gas in a urea water carburetor given [said] in the 1st invention.

[0019]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing.

[0020] The urea water which is a reducing agent from a carburetor container is made not to adhere to piping with the gestalt of this operation by improving the structure of the carburetor of a denitrification plant and forming the plate which carries out the safety catch of the urea water in the bottom surface part of the carburetor container used by the denitrification plant.

[0021] Next, the example of the denitrification plant in the gestalt of operation of this invention shown below is explained to a detail. In addition, what is shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4, and the same thing omit the detailed explanation. In addition, the arrow head of void shows the flow of exhaust gas.

[0022] (Gestalt 1 of operation) Drawing 1 is the outline block diagram of the denitrification plant of the gestalt 1 of this operation, and the aperture (ammonia jet hole) 13 is formed in the side attachment wall of carburetor container 12a. The interior of said carburetor container 12a is filled up with packing as a pyrolysis accelerator. A carburetor 12 is installed into the piping 11 for exhaust gas by fixing to the flange of opening 11a of the piping 11 for exhaust gas the aperture 13 formed in said carburetor container 12a in the condition of having turned to the downstream of exhaust gas. In addition, urea water is poured in into carburetor container 12a through urea water piping which is not illustrated.

[0023] Cooling water is made to flow into the outside of urea water piping so that it may consider as the double pipe structure which prepared the cooling water piping which became independent as shown in drawing 4 and temperature of urea water may always be made into 100 degrees C or less. For this reason, the temperature inside carburetor container 12a (temperature of urea water) is measured using a thermocouple, and it controls a circulating water flow so that the temperature (temperature of urea water) of carburetor container 12a always becomes 90 degrees C - 100 degrees C.

[0024] since the injection rate of urea water is proportional to a generator load and it changes, as mentioned above --- fluctuation of a load --- a urea --- the case where amount of water and a

circulating water flow are changed, the case where wash water is poured in, etc. --- the aperture 13 of carburetor container 12a --- since there is a possibility of urea water blowing off clitteringly and falling for piping 11, the plate 14 for urea water safety catches is formed in the bottom surface part of carburetor container 12a.

[0025] As mentioned above, without adhering to piping 11, it is lost that piping 11 leaks the ammonia which is powerful toxic gas from piping 11 of the urea water which blew off from the aperture 13 since it seems that a hole does not open by corrosion so that piping 11 can be prevented from corrosion.

[0026] (Gestalt 2 of operation) Drawing 2 (a) and (b) are the outline block diagrams and outline sectional views of a gestalt 2 of this operation. In drawing 2 (a) and (b), like the gestalt 1 of said this invention operation, although the plate 14 for urea water safety catches is formed in the bottom surface part of carburetor container 12a, the gas stream maintenance plate 21 is formed, the fixed spacing is separated and the plate 14 for urea water safety catches is attached from the bottom surface part of carburetor container 12a so that exhaust gas may flow between carburetor container 12a and the plate 14 for safety catches. Thus, without exhaust gas G's also fully hitting the urea water which fell since it passed through between the gas stream maintenance plates 21, and the urea water which fell accumulating, elevated temperature exhaust gas G discharged by the internal combustion engine by constituting is evaporated promptly, and is taken as the structure which also diffuses ammonia promptly.

[0027] As mentioned above, the urea water which blew off does not adhere to piping 11, but it is promptly evaporated by the exhaust gas discharged by the internal combustion engine, and the responsibility of a denitrification reaction also becomes good.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] As shown above, the urea water which according to this invention blew off from the carburetor container when it formed the plate for carrying out the safety catch of the urea water to the bottom surface part of the urea water carburetor in a denitrification plant, although urea water generates ammonia by the hydrolysis reaction does not adhere to piping, but the corrosion of piping by ammonia can be prevented.

[0029] Moreover, according to this invention, by forming a gas stream maintenance plate in the bottom surface part of the urea water carburetor in a denitrification plant between the plates for urea water safety catches, the urea water which blew off was made to adhere to the plate for safety catches using the hot exhaust gas discharged by the internal combustion engine, and responsibility of a denitrification reaction was made good by evaporating urea water promptly.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The outline block diagram of the carburetor in the denitrification plant shown in the gestalt 1 of operation.

[Drawing 2] (a) The outline block diagram of the carburetor in the denitrification plant shown in the gestalt 2 of operation, the outline sectional view of the carburetor in the denitrification plant shown in the gestalt 2 of (b) operation.

[Drawing 3] The outline block diagram of a denitrification plant generally known.

[Drawing 4] The block diagram of the carburetor in the denitrification plant generally known.

[Description of Notations]

11 -- Exhaust gas piping

11a -- Opening

12 -- Carburetor

12a -- Carburetor container

13 -- Aperture

14 -- Plate for safety catches

21 -- Gas stream maintenance plate

G -- Exhaust gas

[Translation done.]

3

図の従来技術には、特開平10-24131号がある。

【0010】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 上述した還元剤（以下、尿素と称する）を90〜100℃の温度に加熱すると、尿素は効率よく加水分解し、アンモニアが発生する。このため、酸化剤は排気ガス配管中に設置され、排気ガスの熱で昇温される。この酸化剤の温度が90〜100℃程度に制御するために、冷却水を使用し、酸化剤の温度を調節している。尿素水の注入量は発熱値負荷に比例し、変動する。尿素水の流量も変動する。また、脱硝装置を停止する場合、尿素水が固化するのを防止するため、冷却水で尿素水配管31aを流すのを停止している。

【0011】 この時、尿素水の加水分解は、酸化剤内部に行われているが、冷却水が注入されているため、尿素水の一部は開口部13から噴出して、そこで酸化される。しかし、上記のように、負荷の変動により尿素水の量、冷却水量が変動した場合や、洗浄水を注入した場合などは、酸化剤の開口部13から噴出した尿素水量が多くなっていることが考えられる。このような場合、下記の問題が生じる恐れがある。

【0012】 噴出した尿素水は配管に付着することとなり、付着した尿素水は配管の熱で徐々に加水分解されアンモニアとなる。しかし、通常、配管の材質は鉄であるため酸化したアンモニアにより腐食が進み、腐食の場合配管に穴があいてしまう。アンモニアは、毒性の強いガスなので、配管から漏れると人体に悪影響を与えることになる。

【0013】 また、排ガス配管の材質を耐食性の高いステンレスなどに変更することで、アンモニアによる腐食を防止することは可能となるが、実際の配管は1000A等の大きいものもあり、コスト的な困難を生じる。

【0014】 さらに、噴出した尿素水が堆積することによって、その分の酸化が遅れるため、脱硝反応の応答性も悪くなる欠点がある。

【0015】 さらにまた、噴出した尿素水が、ディーゼルエンジン等の内燃機関にまで達するとエンジン停止等の問題が発生し、例えば、病院等の非常時で発電を行っている場合には、大きな問題となる。エンジン停止までは行かなくても、再び発電を再開するにはエンジンの保守が必要となる。

【0016】 本発明は、前記課題に基づいて成されたものであり、尿素水が開口部から噴出した場合、酸化剤の底部に落下防止用板を設けて尿素水が配管に付着しないようにし、配管の腐食を防止し、脱硝反応の応答性を良好にした脱硝装置の尿素水酸化剤を提供することにある。

【0017】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は、前記課題の解

3

決を図るために、第1発明は、排ガスが流通する配管内に酸化剤を設置し、酸化剤配管内に配管外より尿素水と水を注入する流送配管と水配管を設け、排気ガスから供給される熱によって、尿素を還元剤としてのアンモニアに分解して酸化剤配管に設けられたアンモニア噴孔より配管内にアンモニアを排出し、アンモニアと排気ガスとを混合した後に、脱硝触媒と接触させるようにした脱硝装置において、前記酸化剤配管の底部に、アンモニア噴孔から流出した尿素水を受ける尿素水落下防止用部材を設けたことを特徴とするものである。

【0018】 第2発明は、前記第1発明記載の尿素水酸化剤において、前記尿素水落下防止用部材が、酸化剤配管の底部から一定間隔を隔て排気ガスの流れを妨げないようにして取り付けることを特徴とするものである。

【0019】

【発明の実施の形態】 以下、本発明の実施の形態を図面に基いて説明する。

【0020】 本実施の形態では、脱硝装置の酸化剤の構造を改良し、その脱硝装置で用いられる酸化剤配管の底部に尿素水を落下防止する板を設けることにより、酸化剤配管からの還元剤である尿素水を配管に付着しないようにするものである。

【0021】 次に、以下に示す本発明の実施の形態における脱硝装置の具体例を詳細に説明する。なお、図3及び図4に示すものと同様なものは、その詳細な説明を省略する。なお、白抜きの矢印は排ガスの流れを示したものである。

【0022】 （実施の形態1） 図1は本実施の形態1の脱硝装置の概略構成図で、酸化剤配管12aの側面には開口部（アンモニア噴孔）13が形成されている。前記酸化剤配管12aの内部に熱分解促進剤として充填物を充填する。前記酸化剤配管12aに形成した開口部13を排気ガスの下流側に向けた状態で、排気ガス用配管11の開口部11aのフランジ部に固定することによって、酸化剤12は排気ガス用配管11中に設置される。なお、尿素水は図示しない尿素水配管を通して酸化剤配管12a内に注入される。

【0023】 尿素水配管の外側には、図4に示すように独立した冷却水配管を設けた二重管構造とし、尿素水の温度を常に100℃以下にするように冷却水を流入させる。このために、酸化剤配管12a内部の温度（尿素水の温度）は熱電対を用いて計測し、酸化剤配管12aの温度（尿素水の温度）が常に90℃〜100℃となるように冷却水量を制御する。

【0024】 前述したように、尿素水の注入量は発電機負荷に比例し、変動するため、負荷の変動により尿素水量、冷却水量の変動した場合や、洗浄水を注入した場合などは、酸化剤配管12aの開口部13から尿素水が噴出して配管11に落下してしまう恐れがあるため、酸化剤配管12aの底部に尿素水落下防止用板14を

5

設ける。

【0025】 以上より、開口部13から噴出した尿素水は、配管11に付着することなく、配管11を腐食から防止することができるとともに、配管11に腐食によるアノモニアのようなことがないので、毒性の強いガスであるアンモニアを配管11から漏れることがなくなる。

【0026】 （実施の形態2） 図2（a）及び（b）は本実施の形態2の概略構成図及び縦断面図である。図2（a）及び（b）において、前記本発明の実施の形態1と同様に、酸化剤配管12aの底部に尿素水落下防止用板14を設けるが、酸化剤配管12aと落下防止用板14との間に排気ガスが流れるように、ガス流保持板21を設けて尿素水落下防止用板14を酸化剤配管12aの底部から一定間隔を隔て取り付けるようにする。このように構成することにより、内燃機関から排出された高温な排気ガスGは、ガス流保持板21の間を通ることで落下した尿素水にも十分に排気ガスGが当たって、落下した尿素水が堆積することなく、速やかに気化し、アンモニアも速やかに拡散する構造とする。

【0027】 以上より、噴出した尿素水が配管11に付着せず、内燃機関から排出される排気ガスにより、速やかに気化され、脱硝反応の応答性も良好となる。

【0028】

【発明の効果】 以上示したように本発明によれば、尿素水が加水分解反応により、アンモニアを発生するが、脱硝装置における尿素水酸化剤の底部に尿素水を落下防止するための板を設けることにより、酸化剤配管から噴

(4)

出した尿素水が配管に付着せず、アンモニアによる腐食の腐食を防止することができる。

【0029】 また、本発明によれば、脱硝装置における尿素水酸化剤の底部に尿素水落下防止用板との間にガス流保持板を設けることにより、内燃機関から排出された高温の排気ガスを用いて、噴出した尿素水を落下防止用板に付着させ、尿素水を速やかに気化することで、脱硝反応の応答性を良好にした。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 実施の形態1に示す脱硝装置における酸化剤の概略構成図。

【図2】 （a）実施の形態2に示す脱硝装置における酸化剤の概略構成図、（b）実施の形態2に示す脱硝装置における酸化剤の概略断面図。

【図3】 一般的に知られている脱硝装置の概略構成図。

【図4】 一般的に知られている脱硝装置の概略構成図。

【符号の説明】

11…排気ガス配管

11a…開口部

12…酸化剤

12a…酸化剤配管

13…開口部

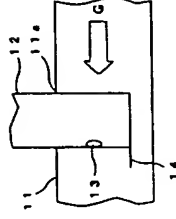
14…落下防止用板

21…ガス流保持板

G…排気ガス

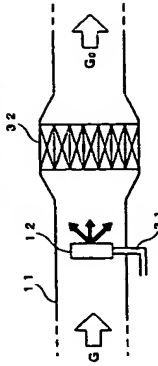
【図1】

実施の形態1に示す脱硝装置における酸化剤の概略構成図



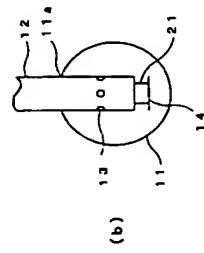
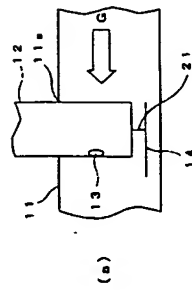
【図3】

一般的に知られている脱硝装置の概略構成図



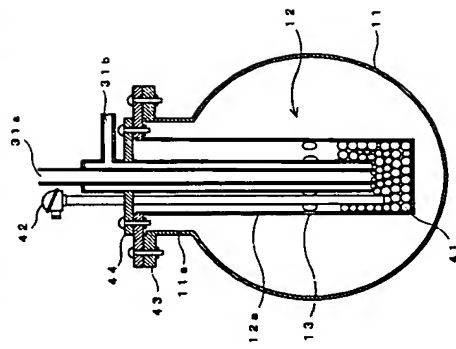
【2】

実施の形態2に示す脱硝装置における氮化素の脱硝構成図



【图4】

一般に知られている脱硝装置における氮化物の構成は



フロントページの続き

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